

PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.



L. L. POLK IS DEAD.

The Nation Suffers an Irreparable Loss and the People Lose a Brave and Devoted Leader.

On Saturday, June 11, the wires were laden with this distressing and painful intelligence:

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance, died at 11:35 this morning.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

In the death of President Polk the nation suffers an irreparable loss and the people lose a brave and devoted leader, the Moses of the people's party.

It is hard to bear with resignation this dispensation of a divine providence. As of old the people's cry to God is: "Raise us up another leader like unto Moses."

President Polk was a Christian statesman, a patriot and a born leader of men.

As a dying legacy and an admonition from the silent tomb, the following from his paper is presented as the last production from the pen of Col. Polk:

Hon. S. B. Alexander, President Executive Board, N. C. State Alliance, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother: Having learned that your executive board at its recent session in Raleigh, N. C., expressed dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Progressive Farmer in its last preceding issue towards the people's party, I hereby tender the resignation of that paper as the official organ of the state alliance of North Carolina.

While it will remain true and as loyal to the alliance organization and its principles as it has ever been, it cannot and will not be circumscribed in its advocacy of the methods which only can bring relief to our suffering people, and which have been so overwhelmingly endorsed by them.

In this severing its official connection with the state alliance, it is to measure abates its allegiance to the principles of our order, and will ever stand ready and willing to extend its full and hearty co-operation to all the officers and the brotherhood for promoting and maintaining the principles which we have espoused.

Fraternally yours, L. L. POLK, Editor Progressive Farmer.

The above letter is self-explanatory. The Progressive Farmer was the first to raise the alliance banner in North Carolina. Of its devotion and loyalty to the cause, its record must speak. It has kept fully abreast with the great educational movement which has taught the people of the sources of the wrongs, the evils and the outrageous oppression which have brought them face to face with bankruptcy and ruin.

It has stood by the people in an honest and persistent effort to obtain relief and justice through the two dominant political parties. It has seen these parties openly betray their pledges and repeatedly betray the interests of the people. It has utterly despaired of any relief or any honest effort at relief at the hands of these parties. Fully nine-tenths of the alliance people of our state are solemnly impressed with these same convictions, and their only hope is to cast their fortunes with the great industrial elements of the country in the people's party which is to hold its national convention at Omaha on the 4th day of next July. The only consistent, logical and manly course for the Progressive Farmer is to go with them and stand by them. It has been publicly and boldly asserted from the beginning of the alliance organization that we must get relief through the ballot box; that we must vote for such men only as would honestly advocate our principles. We have tried this through both the old parties and have signally failed, nor is there the least hope or promise of relief at the hands of either of them.

It now remains for the people to assert their rights and do for themselves what their forefathers did before them. Independent action, based upon the education gained in the alliance is now the only hope and last resort of the people of this country. The Progressive Farmer will in the future as in the past defend and promulgate the true doctrine of the alliance, believing it to be the foundation upon which must be built the citadel of all industrial reform. In taking this stand it is simply putting into practice what the logical result of the alliance propaganda leads up to. This is the only honest and consistent course to follow and it is taken with the hope and belief that it will meet the approbation of the candid, earnest people of North Carolina, as of other sections of this unhappy nation.

—Progressive Farmer, June 7.

Partaking as this message does of the grave importance of an *ante-mortem* statement, it is to be hoped that all alliance men will comprehend and lay to heart its full import. Especially is this article commended to the earnest consideration of those alliance men who yet fondly dream of "reform within the party." New wine must not be put in old bottles. Advanced theories of government need a new party through which to give their truths expression. Brethren, close up their ranks.

George C. Ward, Editor Alliance Department A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.

Very Exact.

Valet—Wake up, sir; it's very late! The time you wanted to be called has gone past, sir.

Pelham Parker (sleepily)—All right, Henry; just call me when the time comes around again.—Puck.

KANSAS CROPS.

An Official Report of the Union Pacific Railway Shows a Satisfactory Condition.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., June 13.—An exhaustive report of crop conditions in every county of Kansas has been prepared by Mr. Clinton Franklin, of the Union Pacific railway, and in the procurement of the data he employed the services of several hundred thoroughly competent correspondents whose work is wholly the result of personal investigations undertaken for the sole purpose of presenting an absolutely accurate statement of existing conditions.

The tabulated statement shows a notable increase in acreage. In 1891 the acreage under cultivation was 17,517,771 acres and this year the total has risen to 18,056,110 acres.

The increase is especially remarkable in the western part of the state. There crop conditions are extraordinarily good, the snow having remained on the ground during the winter and the spring season having been wet.

In the central part of the state the crop prospects are also very good, but in the eastern and southeastern sections they do not appear to be up to the average.

On the basis of existing conditions, Kansas will this year raise nearly 5,000,000 bushels more wheat than it did in 1891. The winter wheat acreage of 3,582,000 acres of last year is increased by about 600,000 acres, and the indications are that 2,900,000 more bushels of winter wheat last year was 56,170,094 bushels.

The acreage of spring wheat has doubled. In 1891 it was 151,023 acres; this year it is 301,098. The estimate of the yield is 4,827,168 bushels, as against 2,379,064 for 1891.

The acreage devoted to corn has been increased by 350,000 acres, but the estimate as to the yield is not put forward with the same certainty which attaches to the other estimates. So many conditions may intervene that the estimate is to be accepted only as a forecast based on factors now existing.

The crop is generally backward and the probable yield may be decreased by hot winds later on, or it may be increased by the continuance of favorable conditions. On the present basis the yield will very nearly approach that of 1891. Then it reached the enormous total of 159,363,991 bushels. The estimate places the yield for 1892 at 157,347,725 bushels.

There will be an increase of over 3,000,000 bushels in the yield of oats. The acreage has been increased by 357,000 acres. Last year the yield was 79,404,449 bushels, and the present conditions indicate that the yield this year will be 84,001,100 bushels.

A greatly decreased acreage was sown in rye this year, the statement showing a reduction of 44,000 acres. The decrease in yield is estimated at 823,000 bushels. Last year Kansas harvested 5,445,020 bushels.

Barley shows a largely increased acreage, but a somewhat diminished yield. Very nearly three times more ground was sown to barley than in 1891, and yet the crop will fall short of that of last year by over 55,050 bushels. Then 56,494 acres were sown and yielded 1,006,330 bushels; this year but 947,368 bushels are to be expected from 118,491 acres.

Very nearly the same absolute decrease is indicated in the flax crop, but the decrease disappears when acreages are taken into comparison. In 1891 388,185 acres yielded 204,055 bushels of flax. It is estimated that the 324,913 acres sown to flax this year will yield 1,047,672 bushels.

GOVERNMENT GRAIN REPORT.

Average of Winter Wheat and Its Condition, Also of Spring Wheat, Rye, Barley, and Oats.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The average of winter wheat, based on returns to the department of agriculture, is 99.9 per cent. of the actual area of last year. There is a small increase in several of the southern states and an enlargement in Nebraska of 21 per cent. in winter wheat. The percentage of the spring wheat is 100.3. The percentage of Iowa is 96; Minnesota, 102; North Dakota, 85; South Dakota, 118; Nebraska, 107. The aggregate is almost exactly 100, or nearly the same as last year. The condition of winter wheat has slightly advanced, the percentage being 88.3.

In the middle states a slight advance is noted, and generally in the southern states. In the central west a strong advance is seen in Ohio and in Kansas, with increase by two points in Michigan and Indiana, the percentage of principal states being: Ohio, 84; Michigan, 86; Indiana, 87; Illinois, 86; Missouri, 73; Kansas, 87.

The condition of spring wheat is 92.3. Minnesota, 90; Iowa, 91; Nebraska, 93; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 92. It runs between 90 and 100 in the mountain region, 96 in Washington and 97 in Oregon.

The area of rye is 99.2 per cent. of last year's breadth, and the conditions average 91, an advance of a little more than two points.

An increase of 2.3 per cent. in the breadth of barley is reported. Its condition is 92.1; New York, 93; Ohio, 92; Michigan, 84; Indiana, 88; Illinois, 91; Wisconsin, 93; Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 90; Nebraska, 84; California, 92.

The acreage of oats is 99.1 per cent. of last year's breadth; general condition, 88.3.

A Disastrous Train Wreck.

MCLESTER, I. T., June 13.—A terrible wreck occurred near South Canadian, yesterday. Two Missouri, Kansas & Texas freight trains, first 103 and fourth No. 8, met on the main track, wrecking both locomotives and fifteen cars of cattle and merchandise. Fireman Elliott was killed instantly. The other train men jumped and saved their lives.

The wreck was caused by a mistake in train orders. A large number of cattle were killed and injured. The damage to the company will amount up in the thousands. Passenger trains were delayed ten hours.

Two cars were wrecked on the new Chattanooga (Ga.) electric line Friday. Five men were killed and many injured.

HARRISON RENOMINATED

The Republican National Convention Gets Through Its Work.

President Harrison Renominated With a Heavier Support Than Expected—Whiteley Reid Takes the Second Place on the Ticket.

End of the Minneapolis Convention.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 11.—The battle has been fought and won and the administration of Benjamin Harrison is sustained by the republican party in the renomination of the president for a second term. But one ballot was required. The vote stood: Harrison 333-1-6, McKinley 182, Blaine 182, Reed 4, Lincoln 1.

The scenes when the convention opened last Tuesday were more than usually exciting because of the somewhat sensational resignation of Hon. J. G. Blaine as secretary of state and his appearance as a candidate before the convention in opposition to the renomination of the president.

The convention was called to order by Gen. J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the national republican committee, who introduced Hon. J. Sloat Fassett as temporary chairman.

On Wednesday the committee on organization reported with the name of William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, for permanent chairman.

Thursday the committee on credentials presented majority and minority reports. The majority was construed to favor Harrison and the minority Blaine. A test vote showed 462½ for the majority and 423 for the minority. This indicated the way the convention would go on the last day.

Rev. Wayland Hottel, of this city, opened the republican convention yesterday morning with prayer.

The call of states commenced. Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, presented the name of James G. Blaine for president. The nomination was enthusiastically received by his supporters.

When Indiana was reached, Richard W. Thompson nominated President Harrison.

A counter demonstration that, so far as the delegates were concerned, far surpassed the Blaine greeting, followed.

Mr. Thompson's speech, and it was nearly twenty-seven minutes before the Harrison cheers subsided.

The nomination of President Harrison was seconded in a lengthy speech by Channing M. Dewey.

Warner Miller seconded the nomination of Mr. Blaine, as did several other delegates.

When Ohio was reached the name of William McKinley, Jr., was put forward by ex-Gov. Foraker.

When the state of Pennsylvania was called a minute later a great surprise greeted the convention. Various delegates, who had up to this time apparently been under the leadership of Senator Quay, revolted and when the result was announced Harrison had ten more votes from this state than had been expected. Of course the Harrison people cheered tumultuously at this announcement, and when South Dakota followed with a solid vote for Harrison and a little later Texas gave him twenty-two votes it was apparent that the president would be renominated. Cheer after cheer was given until men were fairly falling with exhaustion on the floor. McKinley pleaded for order and silence was restored.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention," said he, "I move that the rules be suspended and that Benjamin Harrison be nominated for president of the United States by acclamation."

The Harrison people gave a wild, hysterical cheer of exultation and approval, but there were cries of "No, no; roll call, roll call," from the Blaine and McKinley delegates in various parts of the hall. An enthusiastic Blaine man made the point of order that the motion of Mr. McKinley was not in order pending a roll call.

"I desire to say," said Mr. McKinley, "that you can suspend any rule you have got by a two-thirds majority, and let us do it now."

Just at this juncture various gentlemen surrounded Mr. McKinley and a hurried conference was held.

The latter again mounted the platform, beckoned for recognition and said: "Mr. Chairman: Let me say one word. There are states, as I understand it, that have not been reached which desire to record their votes, and I understand that they desire to record their votes in the direction of my motion. [Applause.] I therefore, in order to enable them to do so, withdraw my motion."

The roll call continued, and of course from this time on showed steady and significant gains for Harrison. At the end it was obvious that he was nominated by a considerable majority, but it required the clerks a long time to foot up the result.

"The clerks will announce the results of the roll call," said Chairman McKinley half an hour later, he having resumed the chair in the interval.

"The whole number of votes," said the clerk, "is 904½, the number necessary to a choice is 458. [Applause.] Benjamin Harrison receives 535 1-6 votes. [Prolonged applause.] James G. Blaine receives 182 1-8. [Applause.]

Mr. McKinley receives 182. [Cheers.] Robert Lincoln 1 vote and Thomas B. Reed 4 votes." [Applause.]

"Benjamin Harrison having received a majority of all the votes cast," said Chairman McKinley, "is the nominee of this convention. Shall the nomination be made unanimous?" [Great applause and cheering, and cries of "Yes, yes, let us make it unanimous!"]

"All in favor of making it unanimous say aye," said the chairman. There was a storm of ayes. Chairman McKinley never put the negative. "It is unanimous," said he at 4:36 p. m., and once more the convention went into one of those scenes of enthusiasm which had become so familiar to the proceedings of the day.

Reid for Second Place.

The interest centered in the nomination of a candidate for the vice-presidency caused this subject to be a very engrossing topic between the hours of the afternoon and the evening sessions.

The prevailing opinion seemed to be that the New York delegation would

name the candidate, and that a vote appeared to be unanimously for Whiteley Reid.

The evening session was called to order at 8:50.

Mr. O'Connor, when New York was reached, nominated Hon. Whiteley Reid, which was seconded by Hon. Horace Porter.

J. T. Settle, of Tennessee, named Thomas B. Reed, of Maine. It was seconded by C. M. Latham, of Virginia.

After some talk Thomas B. Reed's name was withdrawn and Whiteley Reid was nominated for vice-president by acclamation.

The announcement of the nomination of Mr. Reid was the occasion of demonstrations of much enthusiasm on the part of both delegates and audience.

The next order of business was the report from the states of the members of the committee, or committees, to notify the president and vice-president just nominated of their nomination.

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The usual resolutions of thanks were adopted and the convention adjourned sine die.

The Balloting Table.

States. Total. Harrison. Blaine. McKinley. Lincoln.

Alabama 10 10 10 10 10
Alaska 1 1 1 1 1
Arkansas 10 10 10 10 10
California 10 10 10 10 10
Colorado 10 10 10 10 10
Connecticut 10 10 10 10 10
Delaware 10 10 10 10 10
Florida 10 10 10 10 10
Georgia 10 10 10 10 10
Idaho 10 10 10 10 10
Illinois 10 10 10 10 10
Indiana 10 10 10 10 10
Iowa 10 10 10 10 10
Kansas 10 10 10 10 10
Kentucky 10 10 10 10 10
Louisiana 10 10 10 10 10
Maine 10 10 10 10 10
Maryland 10 10 10 10 10
Massachusetts 10 10 10 10 10
Michigan 10 10 10 10 10
Minnesota 10 10 10 10 10
Mississippi 10 10 10 10 10
Missouri 10 10 10 10 10
Montana 10 10 10 10 10
Nebraska 10 10 10 10 10
Nevada 10 10 10 10 10
New Hampshire 10 10 10 10 10
New Jersey 10 10 10 10 10
New Mexico 10 10 10 10 10
New York 10 10 10 10 10
North Carolina 10 10 10 10 10
Ohio 10 10 10 10 10
Oregon 10 10 10 10 10
Pennsylvania 10 10 10 10 10
Rhode Island 10 10 10 10 10
South Carolina 10 10 10 10 10
South Dakota 10 10 10 10 10
Tennessee 10 10 10 10 10
Texas 10 10 10 10 10
Vermont 10 10 10 10 10
Virginia 10 10 10 10 10
Washington 10 10 10 10 10
West Virginia 10 10 10 10 10
Wisconsin 10 10 10 10 10
Wyoming 10 10 10 10 10
Total 904 1/2

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REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Principles of the Party as Reported to the National Convention by the Committee on Resolutions.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—The following is the full text of the platform as completed by the committee on resolutions:

The representatives of the republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlastingly, bond of an indestructible republic whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1860, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth and progress. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress. We believe that all nations, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the price of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1891.

We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, upon which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We reiterate the people of the bitter opposition of the democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and instinct, favor bi-metallic and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the government, shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference, to adopt such measures as may be a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and un restricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, the right of suffrage, native or foreign born, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued human outrages perpetrated upon American citizens, for political reasons, in certain southern states.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, extending alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of